



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/523,179	03/10/2000	Laura Zanibelli	2264-0315-0X	4389

22850 7590 04/22/2003

OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

ILDEBRANDO, CHRISTINA A

[REDACTED] ART UNIT

[REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

1725

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2003

16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/523,179	ZANIBELLI ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Christina Ildebrando	1725	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication app ars on th cov r she t with the correspondenc address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2003.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 41-54,57-67 and 69-82 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 57-67 and 69-82 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 41-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 41-46 and 53-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wu et al.

Wu et al. (US 5,866,744) discloses a catalyst composition useful in hydrocarbon conversion processes. The composition comprises a zeolite such as beta zeolite and at least one metal, including cobalt and molybdenum (column 2, lines 1-5 and column 3, lines 50-55). The beta zeolite is in hydrogen form (column 4, lines 55-65). The reference specifically teaches that combinations of two metals may be used (column 2, lines 4-5). The catalyst composition may further contain a binder material, such as alumina or alumina-silica (column 3, lines 50-60). The amounts of materials present appear to meet the instantly claimed amounts. It is taught by the reference that the catalyst composition has a BET surface area in the range of from about 50-1000 m²/g and a pore volume in the range of about 0.1-2 ml/g (column 3, lines 20-30).

As each and every element of the claimed invention is taught in the prior art as recited above, the claims are anticipated by Wu et al.

Art Unit: 1725

3. Claims 41-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kasztelan et al.

Kasztelan et al. (EP 955 093) discloses a catalyst composition useful in hydrocracking processes. The catalyst composition comprises a matrix, a beta zeolite, a hydro-dehydrogenating metal, and a promoter element (Abstract). The beta zeolite may be in hydrogen form (page 3, lines 30-35). Suitable hydro-dehydrogenating metals include metals of group VI and VIII, including cobalt in combination with molybdenum or tungsten (page 4, lines 20-25). With reference to page 3, line 48 – page 4, line 10, the amounts of materials taught by the reference appear to meet the instantly claimed amounts. Refer also to the examples and Table 1 (page 9). Finally, it is taught that the catalyst composition has a specific surface area in the range of 50-600 m²/g and a pore volume in the range of 0.2-1.5 cm³/g (page 6, lines 48-55).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 41-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wu et al.

Art Unit: 1725

If it is considered that the Wu et al. reference does not disclose the claimed combination of cobalt with a group VI metal with sufficient specificity to warrant anticipation within the meaning of 102, then a rejection under 103(a) applies. If the prior art does not in fact anticipate the instant claims, then the claims would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. *Ex parte Lee*, 31 USPQ 2d. 1105.

In this case, the reference teaches a group of metals that places the claimed specie in the possession of the public as in *In re Schaumann*, 197 USPQ 5, and therefore if the reference does not anticipate the claims, said claims would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Wu et al. teaches that combinations of metals may be used and specifically teaches the use of cobalt and molybdenum. Therefore, one of ordinary skill would have had reasonable expectation of success from any of the combinations taught by the reference, including those recited in the instant claims.

With regards to claims 47-52, the reference does not disclose specifically how much of each metal is present if a combination of metals is used. However, one of ordinary skill would recognize that the amount of catalytic metal is a result effective variable. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose the instantly claimed ranges through process optimization, since it has been held that there the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. See *In re Boesch*, 205 USPQ 215. One would have been motivated to do so in order to obtain the best results from the catalyst.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 57-67 and 69-82 are allowed. Reasons for Allowance were provided in Paper No. 9.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 3/31/03 have been considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Wu et al. fails to disclose the claimed composition with sufficient specificity because Wu et al. does not exemplify cobalt. However, a reference may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. Disclosed examples and preferred embodiments do not constitute a teaching away from a broader disclosure or non-preferred embodiments. *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423 (CCPA 1971). In this case, the reference clearly teaches that cobalt is suitable and further teaches that it may be used in combination with other metals such as molybdenum.

Applicant argues that the present invention displays unexpected results which could not be envisioned from the Wu et al. reference because the Wu et al. reference has a different intended use. However, there has been no showing of unexpected results commensurate in scope with what has been claimed and no showing of unexpected results as compared to the Wu et al. reference.

With regards to the Kasztelan et al. reference, applicant argues that the catalyst according to Kasztelan et al. must contain a promoter and that the present invention

Art Unit: 1725

does not require a promoter. However, the instant claims are open to the presence of additional components, even in major amounts. Note the "comprising" language of claim 41.

Applicant further argues that Kasztelan et al. is not a valid prior art reference. EP 955 093 was published on 11/10/99, which is prior to the US filing date of the instant application of 3/10/2000. Applicant cannot rely upon the foreign priority papers to overcome this rejection because a translation of said papers has not been made of record in accordance with 37 CFR 1.55. See MPEP § 201.15.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christina Ildebrando whose telephone number is (703)

Art Unit: 1725

305-0469. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-5, with Alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tom Dunn can be reached on (703) 308-33183318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0651.

CAI
April 12, 2003


TOM DUNN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700